

He who enjoys serving serves best....

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THE JERUSALEM POST

SAMIT-JUNIOR
THE PEN THAT IS AS GOOD AS IT LOOKS

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Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE French National Assembly's bitter two-day debate on Indo-China ended in what has been described as a substantial victory for M. Laniel's Government. In a way it was, for a Communist motion calling for immediate negotiations with Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh was heavily defeated, a resolution by another opposition group, calling for negotiations as soon as possible on an international level was turned down by 330 votes to 250—the latter after the Premier threatened to demand a vote of confidence should it be passed.

THE final resolution was phrased in terms which permitted the Government to make a decision on the basis of its discretion, but even this general phrasing did not conceal the "strong desire of the Government to employ its discretion and opposition deputies for an end to 'la guerre'." The resolution was carried through by a 46-vote majority, but a total of 73 members of three parties which on most issues support the Government withheld their vote.

APART from demands for a cast-iron guarantee against the resumption of German military operations, there are few things Frenchmen have more in common than the desire for a negotiated peace in Indo-China. Nor are the two unconnected, despite large American contributions to the Indo-China conflict, the French are concerned for the recovery of the country's gross economy. And across the border in Germany, rapidly expanding her economic might.

M. Laniel complained to the Assembly that it is "unthinkable" that anyone should imagine that France's goal in Indo-China is anything but peace. He then asked the question which seems to be haunting most Frenchmen: "Peace with whom?" Only recently Ho Chi Minh had proclaimed that the total military victory by the Vietnamese can bring about peace. To sue for negotiations at this moment, the Premier declared, would be losing face—and everyone knows what losing face in Asia entails. He stated at a debate on foreign affairs, Thomas Dehler, former leader of the Coalition Forces Democrats, and Erich Ollenhauer, leader of the Social Democratic opposition, opposed the "Europeanizing" of the Saar.

Ollenhauer said that the Social Democrats want to know how Adenauer proposes to negotiate with the French. The notion of Europeanizing the Saar is generally understood to be unacceptable to Germany, but the Social Democrats want France's economic rights in the Saar taken into account in negotiations, he stated.

Heinrich von Brentano, leader of the Christian Democrats, said that he hoped Franco-German negotiations on the Saar would be concluded in the spirit of friendly understanding. The Saar is the final test of European solidarity, he added.

USUR GIVES PRIORITY TO CONSUMER GOODS

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters).—The Russian Government has decided to give priority to the production of raw and partly finished materials, fuel, power and equipment to Soviet factories producing consumer goods, according to the official Soviet news agency TASS.

Laniel Gets Assembly's Approval On Government Indo-China Policy

Red-eyed Deputies broke up their session at dawn after the 315-251 vote of implied confidence ended an embittered two-day debate on demands to pull out of the eight-year-old "dirty war."

The government-approved resolution asked M. Laniel to:

- Develop Vietnam armed forces to relieve the French military effort.
- Do everything possible to achieve a general pacification of Asia by negotiation.
- Assure a just equilibrium of efforts and sacrifices by the free nations at different points in the world.
- Assure a safe and independent Indo-China within the French Union.

The resolution, proposed by a former Quaker, M. René Kuehn, was backed by most of the right-wing coalition parties, but split two important groups—the Radical Socialists and the Democratic Social Union (U.D.S.R.).

Only 41 of the 75 Radical Socialists and only three of the U.D.S.R. members, including Defense Minister and ex-Premier René Pleven, supported M. Laniel. The Government also received the votes of only 71 members of the Radical Socialists and the Democratic Social Union (U.D.S.R.).

These dissidents, the possible nucleus of a future left-of-center government, favored a counter-resolution by "Munich" Premier Edouard Daladier which asked the Government to engage in negotiations susceptible of leading to peace in South-East Asia.

M. Laniel failed in last-minute efforts to win the vote to withdraw their more strongly worded resolution, and told the Assembly that he would demand a confidence vote if it were passed. It was finally defeated by 330 votes to 250. Earlier, M. Laniel said that

West Misjudged Tito's Stand on Trieste-Eden

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today openly admitted that Britain and the U.S. seriously miscalculated what President Tito's reaction would be to their decision to hand over Zone "A" of Trieste to Italy.

But he rebuffed the Yugoslav leader for threatening to march into the zone as soon as the Allies left it. "There can be no justification for such threats," he declared solemnly in the Commons.

Mr. Eden also frankly admitted for the first time that the British, French and American declaration of 1948 favoring the return to Italy of both the Yugoslav and Allied zones of Trieste is a dead letter. There is no "practicable possibility" of effecting either this solution or that of the establishment of a free territory as laid down by the Italian peace treaty, he said.

The Foreign Secretary reaffirmed Britain's intention not to go back on the latest Allied plan, but he added the transfer to Italy would be complicated and would inevitably take time to complete.

It has never been admitted officially that the contemplated time table for this action had been modified. The communiqué of October 3 which announced the decision said that the Allied withdrawal of 7,000 troops and the transfer to Italy would be carried out at the earliest "practicable" time.

It was originally thought this would take about a year. It is now clear that the Allied governments will not withdraw all their troops while the slightest possibility exists of an armed conflict between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Adenauer's Policy On Saar Criticized

BONN, Wednesday (Reuters).—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Saar policy was attacked today by the opposition in the Bundestag.

Speaking at the opening of a debate on foreign affairs, Thomas Dehler, former leader of the Coalition Forces Democrats, and Erich Ollenhauer, leader of the Social Democratic opposition, opposed the "Europeanizing" of the Saar.

Ollenhauer said that the Social Democrats want to know how Adenauer proposes to negotiate with the French. The notion of Europeanizing the Saar is generally understood to be unacceptable to Germany, but the Social Democrats want France's economic rights in the Saar taken into account in negotiations, he stated.

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Chiang, Rhee Pact Seen in Offing

SEOUL, Wednesday (UP).—Rumours of a possible anti-Communist pact between Nationalist China and South Korea spread through Seoul with the arrival of a leading Chinese diplomat for conferences with President Syngman Rhee.

Dr. Hollington K. Tong, one of Nationalist China's foremost representatives and now Ambassador to Japan, today in Korea tonight for immediate meetings with Rhee and other high South Korean officials.

Murders in Korea's PoW Camps Probed

PANMUNJOM, Wednesday (Reuters).—The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission met here this morning to discuss investigation into "murder and torture" among prisoners of war held by the Indian custodial forces. It was reported that one prisoner had died after his leg was smashed, another had been starved to death by fellow prisoners and the body of a third man who looked as if he had been beaten to death had been thrown over a compound wall.

A Commission spokesman said that an investigation was being conducted to determine the exact number of torture cases and murders. He stated it was known that three prisoners had died after torture and two more were believed dead.

Dean Has New Formula

The U.N.'s Special Representative, Mr. Arthur Dean, said today he has a new formula for the Communists tomorrow in an attempt to break a deadlock over neutral participation at the Korean peace conference.

Preliminary talks on the set-up of the peace conference have bogged down over the participation of neutrals, the make-up of the talks, particularly the participation of neutrals, he discussed before all other matters.

Mr. Dean at today's session—the third of the series—said that Soviet Russia qualified to attend the peace conference as a "neutral" because of the North Koreans and Chinese, but not as a "neutral."

Ridgway in Korea For "Routine" Visit

SEOUL, Wednesday (UP).—Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway arrived today for his first inspection of the Korean theatre since being appointed U.S. Army Chief of Staff. He was met at the airport by Gen. Maxwell Taylor, 8th Army Commander, and Lt. Gen. Samuel Anderson, Commander of the 3d Air Force.

He held an immediate half-hour meeting with President Syngman Rhee and scheduled talks with Indian, Swiss and Swedish officials. He described his current week-long visit to the Far East as "routine."

Lloyd Urges Burial Of "Cold War" Episode

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (Reuters).—The British Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, speaking today in the resumed debate in the Political Committee on the U.S. proposal for an impartial investigation of Communist "germ warfare" changes, urged, "Let us forget this unpleasant episode."

"Having disposed of it having purified the atmosphere, having removed the taint of these charges, let us return to our task of working out ways and means to achieve conditions for the peaceful co-existence between our two systems which the Soviet leaders now say is feasible."

U.S. Freezes Dollars Of Hong Kong Banks

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP).—The U.S. Treasury Department today said that its Foreign Assets Control Agency has taken action against Hong Kong banks to try to prevent Communist infiltration from dealing in American dollars.

By transmitting American dollar notes and other instruments through the United States and converting them into bank deposits, the money then could be used to obtain foreign currencies the Communists might want, a Treasury spokesman stated.

Mossadeh to Go On Trial Next Week

TEHERAN, Wednesday (Reuters).—The trial of ex-Premier Minister Mohammed Mossadeh will probably begin at the end of next week, Brig. Gen. Hussein Asayesh, Chief Prosecutor, said today.

Dr. Mossadeh is charged with ignoring a dismissal order from the Shah and dissolving Parliament without proper authority. He is incarcerated in the Saltsanabad prison.

It was reported that Persia will answer Foreign Secretary Eden's speech asking her to restore diplomatic relations with Britain "in a reasonable and respectful way."

Government spokesman Amidi Norri blamed "inexperience" on the sides for the tangled diplomatic dispute between the two countries. The problem is an economic one, he said, and the Government is doing its best to solve the problem on the basis of justice and in the light of the nationalization law.

US Releases \$26m. in Aid to Israel; Work at B'nai Ya'akov is Suspended

Eban Refutes Bennike's Charge Sum Said First Instalment

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (UP).—Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban today labelled "incorrect" the U.N. Truce Supervisor's report that Israel's Army soldiers had staged the recent raid on the Jordanian village of Kibya.

Mr. Eban told a press conference that the tense condition in the Middle East is a political situation that can only be remedied at the political level.

Temporary Nature Of Halt Stressed

By a Political Correspondent

President Eisenhower's announcement cancelling the suspension of the Grant-In-Aid to Israel came as a logical reaction to the acceptance by Israel of the Security Council resolution calling for the temporary suspension of work on the hydroelectric project at B'nai Ya'akov Bridge on the Jordan. Mr. Eban's emphasis that support of the United Nations is a permanent basis for the immediate cause of the original suspension of the Grant was so emphatic that no other course but restoration of the Grant was open to President Eisenhower following Israel's action.

Frontier Defence

Mr. Eban pointed out that Israel's frontier defence system is based on abnormal conditions and that agricultural workers in the border zone not only have been given military training but that their villages are given Government military supplies "in excess of the normal requirements of normal living."

This, he said, is because "on the frontier it is a question of the border zone not only having been given military training but that their villages are given Government military supplies 'in excess of the normal requirements of normal living.'"

Bennike's Condition

Apart from this, the insertion by General Bennike of the conclusion of the Security Council resolution in effect, and more important, in United Nations' theory, depends on the fact that the Arab State which could pretend concern in any particular undertaking. This had placed Israel in the position of the "White Paper" days, and had to be firmly resisted.

Johnston, Sharett Resume Talks Today

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's Special Envoy to the Middle East, called at Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett's Tel Aviv residence this morning to resume talks on the American plan for the exploitation of the Jordan waters.

Present at the one-hour meeting were Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. S. Ben Dor, Director of the Ministry's American Division, the U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Francis Russell, and Mr. Milton Eisenhower, Director of the U.S. Embassy.

Sharett Reports To Knesset Committee

Current national problems were considered at yesterday's meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in which Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Sprinzak participated. The Foreign Minister spoke of recent developments regarding the current Security Council meeting on the Jordan hydroelectric project. He also discussed his meeting with President Eisenhower's Special Envoy, Mr. Eric Johnston, and the national political situation on the agenda of the Johnston talks.

Full-Scale Talks

Full-scale talks are due to be held tomorrow morning, when Israel and American advisers are expected to participate.

Mr. Johnston tomorrow morning will also meet with Mr. Finance Levy, Education Minister, Mr. Moshe Peretz, Bernstein, and Mr. P. Sapir, Director General of the Finance Ministry.

Jordan to "Punish" Kibya Officers

All staff officers, regional commanders and civilian employees of the Arab Legion who were found guilty in the Cabinet report of "failing to carry out their duty in the Kibya incident" will be punished, "A.D.F." Old Daily daily reported yesterday.

According to the paper, the Jordan Government has issued orders to the Defence Ministry to mete out the penalties.

Communist Protest

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A small demonstration against Mr. Eric Johnston was staged by Communists in Rehov Brenner, near the residence of Mr. Johnston, this afternoon.

Communist M.K. Meir Vilner and Left Socialist M.K. Moshe Shohat said that Johnston is fostering a plan to enslave Jews and Arabs alike, and called for Jewish-Arab friendship in order to shake off American influence. About 150 persons joined the demonstration, watched by police along the sidewalks.

Eisenhower Acts On Israel Pledge

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuters).—President Eisenhower today announced that the U.S. has decided to resume economic aid to Israel.

He told his news conference that the resumption of aid is possible because Israel had accepted the findings of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization dealing with the water control project.

The President revealed that Secretary of State Dulles would announce specific plans or arrangements to proceed with economic help to Israel very soon, possibly today.

Follows President

Mr. Dulles acted a few hours after President Eisenhower announced at a news conference that the Government had decided to resume American economic aid to Israel.

The Secretary of State emphasized that he was doing so because Israel had stopped work on a water diversion project on the Jordan River—to which Syria had objected—and had promised to cooperate with the U.N. Security Council in solving this problem.

Ad to Arabs

Mr. Dulles at the same time stressed that economic aid for the Arab States was "an advanced stage of formulation and would be announced shortly."

Mr. Dulles said later after lunch with Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland that had been "helpful in settling the problem." Rabbi Silver explained that he had discussed the aid to Israel problem with Mr. Dulles several times by telephone. He said that he was "delighted" with Mr. Eisenhower's announcement, and had expected the move.

Canal Dredging Is Stopped at Midnight

A Government spokesman announced yesterday afternoon that the Jordan hydroelectric works started in the demilitarized zone September 2, 1953, were to be suspended from midnight last night.

The suspension is temporary, pending the examination of the question by the Security Council and is without prejudice to Israel's rights, claims or position in the matter.

MAC Finds No Excess Troops in Jerusalem

At two emergency meetings held yesterday, the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. decided that neither Jordan nor Israel had troops in excess of the amount permitted by the Armistice Agreement.

The decision was reached after investigation on both sides, the U.N. Military Observers reported to the Mixed Armistice Commission. The investigation found no sign or indication of a violation of the General Armistice Agreement in the Jerusalem area, either in strength of troops or type of equipment. Having noted these reports, the Mixed Armistice Commission decided unanimously to consider the complaints submitted by the parties as settled.

U.N. Council Accepts Israel Offer With 'Satisfaction'

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday. — The U.N. Security Council last night approved unanimously a resolution accepting "with satisfaction" an Israel offer to halt work on its River Jordan hydroelectric project pending discussions of Syria's complaint about the work.

The resolution instructs the Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization to supervise execution of the temporary work-stoppage.

SILENCE HOSPITAL

PASS QUIETLY ON SILENT GENERAL TIRES

The representatives of Britain, the U.S. and France expressed gratification over the Israel decision, and Lebanon's Charles Malik said: "We are approaching a form of agreement for which I think we should first be thankful to the representative of Israel. I wish to congratulate him on the initiative he has taken. I hope that what we are in the same spirit of agreement and conciliation." (UP, INA)

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THIRTY years ago today

the Grand National Assembly in Ankara proclaimed Turkey a Republic and elected Mustafa Kemal

TURKEY'S as its first President. Every

HOLIDAY year since then, the 29th of

October has been celebrated as Turkey's national holiday.

Two different trends signify Turkey's development after the First World War: alone, each would be remarkable; together, they are outstanding in the modern world. Turkey's remarkable national rebirth after the terrible ravages of the war, which came as the culmination of two hundred years of steady decline, is one of those infrequent heroic episodes in the history of nations, and the country is a far cry now from Czar Nicholas the First's description: "the sick man of Europe."

Turkey, under Kemal Ataturk, underwent a radical transformation which might be called Westernization, modernization or simply the replacement of a corrupt feudal regime by something more in line with the spirit of the nation and the exigencies of the times. The reforms in the field of religion and education, as well as the revolution in the status of Turkish women—are common knowledge. In the field of economics the then new Turkish Government undertook a limited programme of industrialization, which was wisely restricted to the needs of the domestic market.

During the late 'thirties and at the time of the Second World War, the rate of progress slowed down, but since then, a most remarkable headway has been made in Turkish industry and especially in agriculture. It is a fact, though not sufficiently known, that Turkish agricultural output has risen during the last 12 years at a higher rate than that of any other country on either side of the Iron Curtain, while the process of mechanization is still in full swing. Reports of the backwardness of the Anatolian countryside which once were basically correct, today are no longer true.

Astonishing as is this development in itself, it becomes more so in comparison with the incapability of the rulers of the Arab countries, who have failed utterly in all their attempts to carry out domestic reforms long overdue. The forces of national and religious reaction in the Arab countries, envious of Turkey's progress, are doing everything in their power to undermine Turkish democracy as is demonstrated in the recent trial.

However remarkable Turkey's national rebirth, even more important is the fact that the early regime which was liberal, benevolent and unselfish—though necessarily authoritarian—has given way to a true democracy. The very fact that power shifted from one party to another as a result of the general elections of May 1950, and the fact that in this respect the Turkish achievement is unique. In our time, other nations have survived severe defeats and setbacks, rallied their forces and again become powerful, but nowhere else has this been carried out in so radical and so peaceful a manner simultaneously; nowhere else has the desire to interfere in the affairs of other nations, to occupy foreign territory to engage in a policy of war and conquest been absent. In no other country have the forces behind the revolution given up part or all of their power after having made so much progress, nor such a social and economic reform movement been crowned finally by the establishment of a political democracy.

These achievements are a beacon for all Asia. All allegations to the contrary, it has been proved that social reform can be attained without giving up the basic human liberties.

Turkey and Israel have much in common: The determination to remain free and democratic, the successful and constructive efforts made against tremendous obstacles, the utter lack of any aggressive designs, and at the same time the firm resolve to repulse any outside attack. Friendship between the two countries is natural and growing, and if there are no written pacts, there does exist an unwritten alliance between the only forces of progress in the Middle East, the natural and community of interests between them which need no affirmation and endorsement.

Sir Winston Churchill's War Memoirs (V) Germans Surrender Paris

Winston Churchill was determined to avoid a battle for Paris. Stalingrad and Warsaw had proved the horrors of frontal assaults and patriotic rials, and he therefore resolved to encircle the capital and force the garrison to surrender or flee. By August 20 the time for action had come. Patton had crossed the Seine near Mantes, and his right flank had reached Fontainebleau.

The French Underground had revolted. The police were on strike. The Prefecture was in Patriot hands. An officer of the Resistance passed Patton's headquarters with vital reports and on the morning of Wednesday, August 23, these were delivered to Eisenhower at La Maza. Attached to Patton was the French Second Armoured Division under Gen. Leclerc, which had landed in Normandy on August 1, and played an honorable part in the advance. De Gaulle arrived the same day, and was assured by the Allied Supreme Commander that when the time came—and as had been long agreed—Leclerc's troops would be the first in Paris. That evening the news of street-fighting in the capital decided Eisenhower to act, and Leclerc was told to march.

Leclerc wrote to de Gaulle: "I have the impression of living over again the situation of 1940 in reverse—complete disorder on the enemy side, their columns completely surprised. He decided to act boldly and evade rather than reduce the German concentrations. On August 24 the first detachments moved on the city from Rambouillet, where they had arrived from Normandy the day before.

The main thrust, led by Col. Billotte, son of the commander of the First French Army Group, who was killed in May, 1940, moved up from Orleans. That night a vanguard of tanks reached the Porte d'Italie, and at 9.22 precisely entered the square in front of the Hotel de Ville.

Early next morning Billotte's armoured columns held both banks of the Seine opposite the Champs Elysees. By the afternoon the headquarters of the German commander, Gen. von Choltitz, in the Hotel Meurice, had been surrounded, and Choltitz surrendered to a French lieutenant, who brought him to Billotte. Leclerc had meanwhile arrived, and established himself at the Gare Montparnasse, moving down in the afternoon to the Prefecture of Police.

About four o'clock von Choltitz was taken before him. This was the end of the road from Dunkirk to Lake Chad and back again. In a low voice Leclerc spoke his thoughts aloud: "Maintenant, ça y est," and then in German he introduced himself to the vanquished. After a brief and brusque discussion the capitulation of the garrison was signed, and one by one their remaining strong-points were occupied by the Resistance and the regular troops.

The city was given over to a rapturous demonstration. German prisoners were spat, collected, and dragged through the streets, and the liberating troops fêted. On this scene of long-delayed triumph there arrived Gen. de Gaulle. At 5 p.m. he reached the Rue St. Dominique, and set up his headquarters in the Ministry of War.

Two hours later at the Hotel de Ville he appeared for the first time as the leader of Free France before the jubilant population in company with the main figures of the Resistance and Gen. Leclerc and Juin. There was a spontaneous burst of wild enthusiasm. Next afternoon, on August 25, the city was given over to a rapturous demonstration.

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noon, on Aug. 25, de Gaulle made his formal entry on foot down the Champs Elysees to the Place de la Concorde, and then in a file of cars to Notre Dame. There was one fusillade from the roof-tops by hidden collaborators. The crowd scattered, but after a short moment of panic the solemn dedication of the liberation of Paris proceeded to its end.

Tremendous Losses By Aug. 30 our troops were crossing the Seine at many points. Enemy losses had been tremendous: 400,000 men, half of them prisoners, 1,500 tanks, 20,000 vehicles, 1,500 field guns. The German Seventh Army, and all divisions that had been sent to reinforce it, were torn to shreds. The Allied breakthrough from the beach-head had been delayed by bad weather and Hitler's mistaken resolve. But once that battle was over everything went with a run, and the Seine was reached six days ahead of the planned time.

There has been criticism of slowness on the British front in Normandy, and the splendid American advances of the later stages seemed to indicate greater success on their part than on ours. It is therefore necessary to emphasize again that the whole plan of campaign was to pivot on the British front, and draw the enemy's reserves in that direction in order to help the American turning movement.

The object of the Second British Army was described in its original plan as "to protect the flank of the United States armies while the latter captured Cherbourg, Angers, Nantes, and the Brittany ports." By determination and hard fighting this was achieved. Gen. Eisenhower, who fully comprehended the work of his British comrades, wrote in his official report: "Without the great sacrifices made by the Anglo-Canadian armies in the brutal, slugging battles for Caen and Falaise the spectacular advances made elsewhere by the Allied forces could never have come about."

(To be continued)

Jerusalem Art Notes

Paintings from Canada

Twenty-eight Canadian

paintings, collected through the efforts of Mrs. Dena Joseph for a Leila Joseph Memorial Hall, are exhibited at the Bezalel Museum. The first impression made by the collection is one of deceptive conservatism, until one discovers the "progressive" painters.

The main hall, now occupied by the magnificent Ze'ev Ben-Zvi Exhibition.

We are told that these 28 paintings are representative of contemporary art in Canada. If moved up from Orleans. That night a vanguard of tanks reached the Porte d'Italie, and at 9.22 precisely entered the square in front of the Hotel de Ville.

Early next morning Billotte's armoured columns held both banks of the Seine opposite the Champs Elysees. By the afternoon the headquarters of the German commander, Gen. von Choltitz, in the Hotel Meurice, had been surrounded, and Choltitz surrendered to a French lieutenant, who brought him to Billotte. Leclerc had meanwhile arrived, and established himself at the Gare Montparnasse, moving down in the afternoon to the Prefecture of Police.

About four o'clock von Choltitz was taken before him. This was the end of the road from Dunkirk to Lake Chad and back again. In a low voice Leclerc spoke his thoughts aloud: "Maintenant, ça y est," and then in German he introduced himself to the vanquished. After a brief and brusque discussion the capitulation of the garrison was signed, and one by one their remaining strong-points were occupied by the Resistance and the regular troops.

The city was given over to a rapturous demonstration. German prisoners were spat, collected, and dragged through the streets, and the liberating troops fêted. On this scene of long-delayed triumph there arrived Gen. de Gaulle. At 5 p.m. he reached the Rue St. Dominique, and set up his headquarters in the Ministry of War.

Two hours later at the Hotel de Ville he appeared for the first time as the leader of Free France before the jubilant population in company with the main figures of the Resistance and Gen. Leclerc and Juin. There was a spontaneous burst of wild enthusiasm. Next afternoon, on August 25, the city was given over to a rapturous demonstration.

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New School Across Border



Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE familiar skyline of Jerusalem's Old City has undergone a change in the past few weeks. Amid spires and domes, rambling convents and battlemented walls appear the contours of a large, functional, cubic building out of the spiderweb of receding scaffolding.

Barely 50 metres from Allenby Square within the north-western corner bastion of the city walls, a new wing of the Ecole des Freres is going up. The old and famous French College must undergo present conditions accommodate such increasing numbers of students that the new wing, planned for many years, has become an urgent necessity.

The pile of the Ecole des Freres stands on a gigantic square, the site of the old Crusader Kingdom, the residence of Tancred the Norman, Cyprian masonry of drafted ashlar forms the foundations of the school building. I remember a graduation ceremony, when the headmaster mentioned this